

POSTAGE STAMP FAD.

IT BEGAN AS A HARMLESS AMUSEMENT AND BECAME A MANIA.

Millions of Dollars Are Locked Up In Bits of Paper That Have No Real Value—Some of the Rare Specimens For Which Fabulous Prices Are Asked and Given.

The postage stamp mania is one of the most curious of human fads, remarks a New York writer. A collection of coins is at the most worth the weight of the metal. Not so a collection of stamps. The fashion may go out as it came in, and then the stamps will be only so much waste paper.

The fad broke out in 1861 in the form of a few sporadic cases among schoolboys and maiden ladies. It was not only a harmless fad, but in the case of the schoolboys it was even an educative one. It proved the easiest, the pleasantest and the most efficacious way of driving knowledge of geography into the adolescent mind.

But now that these first few sporadic attacks have developed into something alarmingly like an epidemic one begins to speculate whether the craze of the philatelist is not a distinct bar to human progress, inasmuch as it consumes a large amount of brain force and vital energy that might better be turned into other and more useful channels of activity.

In the United States alone there is an organization called the American Philatelic association, which numbers 1,000 members. But this represents only a small fraction of the philatelists actually in the country.

The greatest and most famous of living philatelists—considered merely from the philatelist point of view—is M. Philippe de Ferrari, a dignified, courteous and white haired old gentleman who lives in Paris. He is a son of the late Duchess de Galliera, who was also a passionate lover of stamps.

His collection is valued at \$500,000. He has been known to pay \$500 for an album which contained only a single stamp that he coveted. For more valuable collections he has never limited his expenditures.

Next to the Ferrari collection comes that of Baron Arthur de Rothschild, which is so valuable that its owner, with the true jealousy of the collector, reserves the pages containing his rarest treasures for the delectation only of himself and his most intimate friends.

Now, what constitutes the enormous value of these collections? It is not the number of the specimens. There are more than 6,000 different varieties of stamps now actually in existence. A certain number can be obtained at comparatively light expense.

But the rarer ones command large prices. Never mind whether the rarity was created by age or accident.

The MacMahon stamp in France is the blue rose, the unattainable ideal of the collector. When the marshal was president of France, his wife was anxious to see his image set in stamps.

Designs were accordingly prepared, but the postal commissioner rejected them and adopted another design. Nevertheless there is a legend that some of these MacMahon stamps got into circulation. If a single specimen ever turns up, it will be priceless.

Another lost legend is a postage stamp issued by the government of British Guiana in 1856. It has disappeared from the market, and specimens held in the hands of private collectors are valued at \$250.

A set of four 1850 stamps also issued in British Guiana bring anywhere from \$400 to \$500, and a set of four 1852 Hawaiian stamps are valued at \$1,500.

The 15 and 30 cent reunion stamps bring \$500. The New Brunswick 5 cent stamp, with the head of O'Connell, is rarely parted with under \$150.

Rare is also the black Canadian 12 penny stamp, valued at \$125.

But the collector does not stop at legitimate issues of stamps. He gives fancy prices for varieties of shades, for perforations, errors and watermarks.

At a recent stamp exhibition in Vienna an enthusiastic collector named Givell displayed with pride the "error" of France—a stamp of 25 centimes printed in blue instead of black, the "error" of Afghanistan and a stamp with a missing ornament in a corner.

Dr. Mallmann of Vienna had even more wondrous delights to unfold, for he was the proud possessor of the two rare "errors" of the Cape of Good Hope, stamps of 1 penny and 4 pence respectively, which are blue instead of red and red instead of blue.

Such "errors" fetch a very high price, kept down only by the uneasiness of creating new "values" by wanting misprints.

No article on philately could be complete without some notice of the 1,000,000 postage stamps myth. This still survives in vague and uncertain forms in the rural districts, where it is believed that some vast benefit, financial or other, will accrue to any one who collects 1,000,000 stamps and forwards them to the proper address. But the proper address is never known.

Incongruous.

A clerical correspondent of one of the church papers relates that a certain prelate had great difficulty in suppressing his laughter at the consecration of a church the other day owing to the device on one of the school banners which was carried in the procession before the service. This banner was adorned with a very fierce looking lion, with terrible claws and teeth, while underneath him was the legend, "Suffer little children to come unto me."—London Truth.

Yellow Fever.

There is a marked peculiarity about yellow fever which distinguishes it from most epidemics. It is essentially a disease of a hot climate, and it takes a certain amount and duration of heat to awaken it to life. It is said that it can never prevail where Indian corn will not ripen.

Yellow Fever.

There is a marked peculiarity about yellow fever which distinguishes it from most epidemics. It is essentially a disease of a hot climate, and it takes a certain amount and duration of heat to awaken it to life. It is said that it can never prevail where Indian corn will not ripen.

Yellow Fever.

There is a marked peculiarity about yellow fever which distinguishes it from most epidemics. It is essentially a disease of a hot climate, and it takes a certain amount and duration of heat to awaken it to life. It is said that it can never prevail where Indian corn will not ripen.

Yellow Fever.

There is a marked peculiarity about yellow fever which distinguishes it from most epidemics. It is essentially a disease of a hot climate, and it takes a certain amount and duration of heat to awaken it to life. It is said that it can never prevail where Indian corn will not ripen.

Yellow Fever.

There is a marked peculiarity about yellow fever which distinguishes it from most epidemics. It is essentially a disease of a hot climate, and it takes a certain amount and duration of heat to awaken it to life. It is said that it can never prevail where Indian corn will not ripen.

Yellow Fever.

WHAT IS A MUMMY?

A Chapter of Interesting Information About Some Egyptian Customs.

When a member of an Egyptian family died, all the relatives put on mourning and abstained from baths, wine and delicacies of all kinds from 40 to 60 days, according to the rank of the person deceased. Death in one respect put an end to all distinctions that had prevailed in life, and king and slave were subject to the same law.

The record of the life of the deceased had to be examined by a tribunal of 42 judges before he could be given burial with his ancestors. If the deeds of his life proved that he was worthy of burial, his body was carried across the sacred lake, of which each province had one, and was there permitted to rest. If the judges found him unworthy, even though he belonged to the highest rank, he could not be buried with his ancestors. The body was returned to his relatives and was buried on the side of the lake opposite to the burial place of the just.

The belief of the Egyptians in a future state of existence gave rise to the practice of embalming the dead. They wished to carefully preserve the body, so that the soul upon its return to its former abode at the end of all things might find it ready for its reception. Bodies were embalmed in three different ways. The most expensive and magnificent method was used upon the bodies of kings and other persons of distinguished rank, the cost amounting to a talent of silver, or \$610.

A number of persons were employed in the process of embalming, and they were treated with great respect. They filled the cavities of the body with myrrh, cinnamon, spices and many kinds of sweet smelling drugs.

After a certain time had elapsed the body was swathed in lawn fillets, which were glued together with a kind of thin gum, and then crusted over with costly perfumes. By this mode of embalming the shape of the body, the lineaments of the face, the eyebrows and eyelashes were preserved in their natural perfection. Bodies thus embalmed are what we now call Egyptian mummies.—Philadelphia Times.

CHARACTER IN THE INSANE.

A Deeply Interesting Study, Though at Times Attended With Sadness.

If it is deeply interesting to study character among the insane, it is also at times both saddening and humiliating. We often look with indulgence upon what we call harmless vanity or a natural love of admiration in a rather frivolous girl, but look at the same girl when by some accident or misfortune the mental balance is overthrown. Now she believes and does not hesitate to say that she is perfectly beautiful, has an exquisite figure, is in every way charming and attractive and that every man who sees her immediately falls violently in love with her. It is only an absurdly exaggerated sense of self importance that produces the very common delusion that the patient is a king or a queen, even a deity.

Again a natural humility and a tendency to self depreciation are frequently exaggerated by disease into the delusion that the patient is an object of dislike and contempt to every one, that he has committed some crime, and that consequently he is beyond redemption and is regarded with horror by all around him. If he is of a religious turn of mind, he believes himself to be eternally lost and sinks into a state of chronic melancholy and apathy. On the other hand, a natural self reliance, no longer controlled by common sense, expands into a belief that the patient has done and can do feats beyond the power of any mortal man.—Hospital.

Courtship In Burma.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes, in traveling in the east in search of subjects, came upon a curious form of courtship. Sketching one day in Burma, he noticed a man a little distance off glaring fiercely straight ahead of him at some object he could not see from his position. The man sat with the same fixed glare the whole of the afternoon and was at it again the next morning. Mr. Menpes had the curiosity to ask an English visitor what it meant. The reply was, "Oh, he is in love." And it was explained that this was their method of courtship. The object of the man's attentive glare was a girl in a neighboring bazaar. When a man falls in love, he has to seat himself at a certain distance from his adored one and waits for her to do the rest. If she looks in his direction once or twice on the first or second day, he is wildly encouraged, and if on the third day she nods at him and smiles it is time to go to the parents with reference to the marriage settlements.

Brought Her Repartee Along.

Just as the door of the city clerk's office was due to be closed for the day two young ladies called and stated that they were looking for a marriage license. "This is not the place," explained the sober faced clerk. "The clerk of the court issues them at the courthouse, but you are too late to get down there before he goes home."

"Isn't that provoking?" remarked one of the maidens, with a pout equally provoking. "They told us that this was the place to get licenses."

"It is—dog licenses," the facetious clerk answered.

"The license is for me, not you, sir," answered the girl, and a deep hush fell over the city seal.—Minneapolis Journal.

A Famous Widow.

One of the most famous widows of antiquity was Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus. During the lifetime of her husband she attended him in all his campaigns and shared his dangers. Suspecting that her husband had been poisoned, she had his presumed murderer assassinated and was herself soon after treated with such indignity by Tiberius that she was driven to despair and starved herself to death.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Speculation at the stock exchange was quiet, the sales having amounted to only 85,000 shares, of which 34,100 were American Sugar. This stock was again pressed for sale and fell from 104 1/2 to 103 1/2. Efforts are being made to force the stock to a still lower level and all sorts of stories are being circulated to bring this about. The prominent sellers of the stock appeared to be much disturbed as to the future of the company, and in interviews are quite pessimistic. A good deal is being said about insiders getting out because of the fear of adverse legislation in Congress next winter.

It is safe to assume, however, that the present manipulators of the stock will have to change their position at least a dozen times before the first Monday in December and too much credence should not be placed in the expressions of the bears at this time. Toward the close the stock recovered most of its early loss and left off at 104 1/2. Chicago Gas was also heavy and fell 1 1/2 to 7 3/4, the lowest point of the week. Reports from Chicago that the Hyde Park Company had cut rates weakened the stock.

The other industrials ruled quiet and firm. The railway group and Western Union, while quiet, was very firm. Louisville and Nashville advanced to 57 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred to 32 1/2, St. Paul to 66, Burlington and Quincy to 77 1/2, Richmond Terminal to 18 1/2, Union Pacific to 14 1/2, Reading to 23, Atchafalpa to 7 1/2 and Western Union to 90 1/2.

The attendance at the board was light and the dealings were entirely professional. The exchange will not be opened on Monday next—Labor Day. In the inactive stocks Louisville, New Albany and Chicago declined 1 1/2 to 28 and United States Cordage preferred rose to 31 1/2. Pan Handle Common sold at 18 1/2, a rise of 4 per cent. for the week. Not changes show advances of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. Northern Pacific preferred leading. American Sugar, Rock Island and Distillers lost 1/2 to 1/4 per cent. The market closed firm. The bond market was active and strong. Sales of listed stocks, 48,000 shares; unlisted, 37,000. Treasury balances: Coin, \$75,347,000; currency, \$64,943,000. On Monday, Labor Day, all the down town exchanges will be closed.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent., last loan at one and closing offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 to 48 3/4 for sixty days and 48 1/4 to 48 3/4 for demand; posted rates, 48 1/2 to 48 3/4. Commercial bills, 45 1/4 to 45 3/4. Bar silver, 65 1/2. Government bonds steady. State bonds strong. Silver at the board was 66 bid with 67 asked. Norfolk and Western closed at 26.

Produce and Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Flour dull, easy; free offers; winter wheat, low grades, 1.85 to 2.50; fair to fancy, 2.40 to 2.90; patents, 2.75 to 3.20; Minnesota clear, 2.25 to 2.65; patents, 3.40 to 3.90; low extras, 1.85 to 2.50; patents, 4.25 to 4.35; Southern flour dull, easy; common to fair extra, 2.10 to 2.60; good to choice do, 3.00 to 3.50. Wheat dull, easier, with options; No. 2, red, steady and elevator 57 1/2 to 58 1/2; do at 57 1/2 to 58 1/2; options were fairly active, declining 1/4 to 1/2, rallied 1/4 to 1/2, fell 1/4 to 1/2 and closed steady at 1/4 to 1/2 below yesterday; September, 57 1/2; October, 58 1/2; November, 60; December, 61; May, 65 1/2.

Corn dull, firmer; No. 2, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; elevator, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; options dull and firm at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 advance; September, 63 1/2; October, 62 1/2; December, 58 1/2; May, 57 1/2. Oats, spots quiet, steady; options dull, lower; September, 33 1/2; October, 34 1/2; November, 35 1/2; December, 36 1/2. Spot No. 2, 33 1/2 to 34; No. 2, white, 36 1/2; mixed Western, 34 to 35; white, do, 36 to 41. Hay, dull, weak; shipping, 50; good to choice, 80 to 85; wool fairly active, steady; domestic fleeces, 18 to 24; mixed, 8.00 to 8.50; beef hams, dull, 22 to 25; tierced beef, quiet, firm; extra India mess, 17. Cut meats, dull, steady; pickled bellies, 8 1/2.

Rice firm, active; domestic fair to extra, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Japan, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 27 to 36, quiet, steady. Peanuts quiet. Coffee exchange closed; spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 16. Sugar, raw quiet, firm; fair refining, 33 1/2; refined fairly active, firm; off A, 37 to 44; standard A, 4 13 to 16 1/2; cut loaf, 5 1/2 to 9 1/2; crushed, 5 1/2 to 9 1/2; granulated, 4 13 to 16 1/2.

Summer Vacation Tours.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company now has on sale at all its offices east of the Ohio river a full line of tourist excursion tickets to all the lake, mountain and seashore resorts in the Eastern and Northern States and in Canada. These tickets are valid for return journey until October 31. Before deciding upon your summer outing it would be well to consult the Baltimore and Ohio book of "Routes and Rates for Summer Tours." At Baltimore and Ohio ticket agents at principal points have them, and they will be sent postpaid, upon receipt of ten cents, by Ches. O. Scull, general passenger agent, Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Baltimore.

IRVING W. LARIMORE, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, football players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by Chas. Lyle Drug Company.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle at Christian & Barbee's drug store.

A. GOLDEN, druggist, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Please publish some of the testimonials I have sent you for Japanese Pile Cure." Sold by Christian & Barbee.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE For Young Ladies

Roanoke, Va. Opens Sept. 12, 1894.

Elegant Buildings, with all modern improvements. Campus of ten acres. Grand Mountain Scenery. Health unsurpassed.

Full Course, leading to Degrees of B. A. and M. A. Full Board of European and American Teachers. One hundred and eighty-four pupils from seventeen States. One of the most attractive and beautiful College homes in the South.

For Catalogues address REV. W. A. HARRIS, D. D., President.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

New and Elegant Building, costing \$150,000. 23 Officers and Teachers from most famous institutions of Europe and America. Capacity 300.

SESSION OPENS SEPT. 13, 1894. Write for catalogue to SAM'L D. JONES, President, Bristol, Va.—Tenn.



HOLLINS INSTITUTE, BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VA.

For Young Ladies. For Boarding Pupils. The Largest and Most Extensively Equipped in Virginia. Eclectic Courses in Ancient and Modern Languages, Literature, Sciences, Music, Art and Elocution. 30 Officers and Teachers; 8 male Professors. Situated in the Valley of Virginia, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Roanoke. Mountain Scenery. Mineral Waters. Salubrious climate at all seasons. 5th session opens September 12, 1894.

FACULTIES.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. C. H. Barnwell, A.M. (H'y'd) Eng. Lan. and Lit. Wm. H. Pleasants, (D. of Va.) Latin, Greek. A. T. L. Kuslan, LL.D. (Ger'y), Ger. Fr. Chas. L. Cooke, A.M. (Columbian Univ.) Math. W. D. Whittecar, (U. of Va.) Nat. Sci. Math. Miss N. B. Bowman, Moral Science, Math. Miss L. V. Turner, English, Calisthenics. Miss A. C. Terrill, History. Miss L. Cooke, French. Miss R. B. Hurt, Latin. Miss M. S. Hayne, English Composition. Miss Genevieve Ridd, Preparatory School. Miss M. L. Cooke, Librarian and Recitation. R. T. Styll, Res. Physician and Physiology.

MUSIC, ART AND ELOCUTION. E. F. Rath (Germany), Director Piano, Organ. F. A. Ballew, (Ger'y), Piano, Cho., Harp. Miss M. M. Pleasants, Piano. Miss Sallie K. Knight, Voice Culture. Miss Flora Goldsmith, Violin, Viola, Piano. Miss Thalia Hayward, Vocal Music, Piano. Miss Julia Newton, Drawing, Painting. Miss Lella O. Home, Elocution and Phys. Cal.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT. Mrs. Charles L. Cooke, Head of Department. Miss Annie Co. Superintendent of Infirmary. Miss Virginia Co. Matron. Miss Belle Lester, Dining Room.

For Illustrated Catalogue address CHAS. L. COOKE, Supt., Hollins, Va. Catalogues may also be found at Thompson & Meadows' bookstore.

ALLEGHANY INSTITUTE, Roanoke, Va.

A Thorough Wide-Awake Home-Like School for Boys. Prepares for College or Business.

"You want for your boys an education that takes in the imperial sanctions of conscience, and that strikes its roots down into the moral nature."—Dr. Johnson.

Thorough Classical, English, Scientific and Commercial Courses of Instruction arranged largely in accordance with the report of the Committee of Ten which is composed of President Eliot, of Harvard, and eminent educators from Yale, John Hopkins and other leading institutions. In the commercial course all notes, receipts and invoices are made as in actual business. Faculty from University of Virginia, Richmond College, Princeton and St. John's College. Thoroughly equipped steam heated building. Foot ball, base ball and tennis grounds. If boys start with us a thorough grounding in subjects pursued guaranteed: Teachers limited. Send for catalogue to 729 1st road

S. SPEIDEN HANDELY, B. A., Principal.

BELMONT -- SEMINARY,

Bedford City, Virginia.

Handsome new buildings, heated by steam, lighted with electricity. Furniture, pianos, etc., comparatively new and of excellent quality. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Beautiful shady grounds. A full corps of experienced teachers. Prof. H. H. Haas, LL. D., Musical Director.

Terms reasonable. For catalogue and particulars apply to JAMES R. GUY, Principal.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.

56th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry and in Engineering. Confers degree of graduate in Academic Course, also degree of B. S. and C. E. in Technical Courses. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of \$36.50 per month. Medical fee, \$3. Tuition fee, charged against student not willing to take a pledge to teach, \$17.50 per half session. Send for Catalogue.

For sample address: GEN. SCOTT SHIPP, Supt. 720 eo 19t

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS OCT. 4, 1894. THE OLDEST COLLEGE IN THE SOUTH.

Provides a thorough Normal and Academic Training. Historical Surroundings. Healthy Climate. Forty miles from Richmond on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.

Expenses for students willing to teach two years in the public schools of Virginia (board, fuel, lights and washing), \$10 per month. Other students, from \$12 to \$14 per month. Medical fee, \$3. Tuition fee, charged against student not willing to take a pledge to teach, \$17.50 per half session. Send for Catalogue.

For sample address: LYON G. TYLER, President. 721 to 101 W

FOR 6 CTS.

In Postage, we will send A Sample Envelope, of either WHITE, FLESH or BRUNETTE or POZZONI'S POWDER.

You have seen it advertised for many years, but have you ever tried it?—If not,—you do not know what an Ideal Complexion Powder is.

besides being an acknowledged beautifier, has many refreshing uses. It prevents chafing, soothes itching, cures sunburn, etc., in fact it is most delicate and desirable protection to the face during hot weather. It is sold everywhere.

J. A. POZZONI CO. St. Louis, Mo. MENTION THIS PAPER.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, 43d YEAR.

Course for Degrees, with electives. Library 17,000 volumes—building enlarged. Working Laboratory. Best moral, social and religious influences. Healthful mountain location. Expenses very moderate. Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Catalogue, with view, free. Address JULIUS D. DIERKER, President, Salem, Va. Or a First National Bank 712 eo 1m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Next Session begins 15th Sept. Tuition free for Virginians in Academic Department. Free facilities for instruction in Letters, Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Write for catalogue to WM. M. THORNTON, LL.D., Chairman